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Elementary Course of Christian Philosophy, based on the principles of the best scholastic authors; adapted from the French of Brother Louis of Poissy by THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. New York: P. O'Shea, 45 Warren Street, 1893. pp. xxviii+538.

This work gives in a brief outline a complete system of philosophy founded on the teachings of Thomas Aquinas and his school. It has the commendation of the highest authorities of the Roman church. The letter of approval sent by Pope Pius IX to the author is given in both Latin and English. A Latin translation of the work has been received with favor in Catholic circles in Italy and Germany, and we believe the English will be found equally acceptable in this country. The subject is treated under three main divisions: Rational Philosophy (logic and theory of knowledge), Real Philosophy (metaphysics), and Moral Philosophy. In a brief appendix to the last division the Catholic conception of the church is stated. The book is especially arranged to be used as a text-book. Each principle or definition is first stated in the most concise form possible in italics, and then followed by a paragraph of illustration, explanation, or demonstration as the case may be. A good teacher will doubtless find this method of arrangement very serviceable; with an incompetent or careless teacher it might encourage verbalism rather than thought in the pupil. Besides its use as a text-book in Catholic schools, the work will be found a convenient source of information concerning the philosophical principles of the Roman church. It will be of service to the general student of philosophy as an introduction to scholastic terminology and thought.

F. C. French

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High School Manual of Physics. By DUDLEY G. HAYS, CHARLES D. LOWRY, AUSTIN C. RISHEL, teachers of Physics in the Chicago High Schools. Boston: Ginn & Company, 1893.

The two-fold object of this book as set forth by its authors in the preface is: "First, the teaching of physics by the inductive method, that is the presenting of a logically arranged course of experimental work that shall cover the ground of elementary physics: second, the providing of sufficient laboratory work to meet the entrance requirements of any college in the country." At the close of the preface we are told "It is to be borne in mind that this book is no sense a text-book nor intended to supplant one. It is simply a laboratory manual and may be used with any text." Such purposes thus set forth and limited the book seems admirably to fulfill and its authors deserves special credit for the selection and description of the experiments

grouped under the heads, "Properties of Matter," "Mechanics," "Heat," and "Sound." In many cases questions are asked which the ordinary training school pupil is not likely to answer, but this is by no means a defect. The necessity of taking down full notes on experiments and the need of neatness and order in the records for which blank pages are provided, are kept constantly before the student and forms are given in almost every case for the arrangement of the results obtained in tables. The order of the matter of the book which brings magnetism first is peculiar and the reason given in the preface that "The experiments in magnetism are easy, instructive, and fascinating, thus giving a desirable introduction to the laboratory work," and that "It also gives the teacher time to prepare his laboratory for the more difficult work which comes later" : seem scarcely to hold with sufficient force to warrant this departure particularly if the laboratory work is to be carried on at the same time with work in any of the better known text-books in elementary physics. The separate divisions of the book, however, are not made to depend on each other in a way which forbids the teacher taking them up in any order he prefers. A few of the experiments described could easily be made more exact without additional complication of the apparatus. This is notably true of experiment 58 on page 74.

The book contains the description of a hundred and thirteen experiments in all and as a whole can be well recommended to training school teachers who are giving laboratory work in physics.

E. F. Nichols

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The Ore Deposits of the United States, by JAMES F. KEMP, Professor of Geology in the School of Mines of Columbia College. Scientific Publishing Co., New York.

No book of this sort had appeared in this country for more than a generation. Professor Kemp's contribution is therefore welcome to students of economic geology. The work is also the mark of the larger place which the subject has in our schools, the materials having been gathered during years of teaching at Cornell and Columbia. Part I, occupying 65 pages, gives a short statement of general principles and a scheme of classification based on origin. Part II fills the bulk of the volume, and discusses the character and localities of the several ores, beginning with the iron series, following with copper, lead and its associates, zinc, silver and gold, and the lesser metals. References to the literature are very copious, and make the work highly valuable as a guide to the mass of materials widely scattered in journals and official reports. Paper, type, and illustrations leave little to be desired in the appearance of the book.

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Albert P. Brigham